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Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Well, by Jove," he muttered as he found to his astonishment that each one of his pockets was hanging empty, turned inside out. "Why, I've been robbed," he exclaimed, and then passed in a flash of lightning as he dashed out of his pockets, his penknife, his fountain pen, his keys, and so on, were all piled together in the middle of the road.

"Where is papa?" asked Della, feeling her bruised cheek. "He's not here," said Hugh, looking round. There was no sign of anyone else anywhere about, and Mr. Hetherington appeared to have vanished from the face of the earth. "Oh, lord," said Hugh helplessly. Then he took a drink from the brandy flask, which hitherto he had disdained, but now he found it very refreshing. "Well, I've gone," he said faintly.

"Nonsense," snapped Della, "where can he have gone?" "Hugh! Della!" called a voice softly.

"Papa," cried Della, looking round.

"But where is he?" said Hugh, gasping helplessly up at the sky as he saw no sign of his uncle upon the earth.

"Hugh, Hugh," called the voice again, this time more loudly.

"Why, he is behind the hedge," exclaimed Della.

"Good gracious!" said Hugh, moving towards it.

"Don't let Della look," called the voice excitedly.

"But what are you doing behind there, uncle?" Why don't you come through?" asked Hugh.

"Can't you see it's a holly hedge?" demanded the voice impatiently.

"What about that?" asked Hugh, reaching the hedge and peering over it. "Oh, my," he said in awed tones as he saw.

"What is it?" asked Della, approaching.

"You keep away," screamed Mr. Hetherington excitedly, through the hedge.

"Good lord!" said Hugh in a loud whisper, "he has got nothing on."

"It was true, Mr. Hetherington was crouching and shivering behind the hedge without so much as a stitch of clothing to cover his portly person."

"They've stripped me," he said, almost with tears. "Two big, bullying niggers—they picked me up and threw me over here, and one of them set on my head while the other ripped my clothes off me."

"Whatever for?" said Hugh, bewilderedly.

"Poor papa!" said Della.

"It's very cold!" said Mr. Hetherington, shivering violently twice over.

"But what can they have wanted with your clothes?" asked Hugh.

"Let me be thankful," said Della helplessly, "that they left us our coats."

"Mr. Hetherington shivering, and the ground is very rough, and I have just stepped on a worm, and the wind is like ice, and lies are biting me all over, especially where I can't reach."

"You know I am your uncle," said Mr. Hetherington coaxingly, "you might lend me your trousers, Hugh."

"But I want 'em myself," said Hugh. "I can't do without 'em."

"And your coat, Hugh, urged Mr. Hetherington. "Shant'nt we lend them for long, my dear boy. Surely you wouldn't grudge your old uncle a coat when he needs one—ugh, ugh, and he burst into a violent fit of coughing."

"Della," he called as he recovered, "speak to your cousin for me, would you?"

"Really," said Della, blushing. "I don't think this is a matter I can interfere in, and she retired behind the overturned car, where she seemed to be attacked suddenly by a violent fit of choking."

"It is not much to ask, Hugh," pleaded Mr. Hetherington, "I'll give you the death of me—and the way these flies are biting just where I can't reach—and raining, too," she added with a groan.

"Well, I'm awfully sorry about it," said Hugh. "And I'll tell you what, I'll do my best to get you some new clothes and trousers, contenting myself with my shirt and under things, in return for a loan of £5,000. That is fair enough, surely."

"Oh young Shylock!" screamed Mr. Hetherington. "I'll die first—I won't be done like this—how dare you attempt to swindle me like that?"

"I'm only proposing a bargain," said Hugh in a very injured voice. "You are perfectly free to reject it if you wish. I am sure I am being as lenient as is compatible with sound business principles. You told me just now never to miss an opportunity."

"Confound you!" howled Mr. Hetherington. "I'll throw my boots in without extra charge," said Hugh. "Blood is thicker than water, as you said to me just now."

"But never, never," cried Mr. Hetherington, beginning to dance in his excitement and rage when he put his right foot down in the very middle of a thick clump of nettles. He stopped abruptly. "Oh, all right," he said in quite different tones, standing on one leg and rubbing the other. "I know what you mean, how dare you try to swindle me like that?"

"Then I'll come across to you," said Hugh, and pushing through the hedge he proceeded to divest himself of the upper part of his clothing, and presently stood in nothing but his linen shirt and his under clothing and socks, while Mr. Hetherington gazed at his shivering person with Hugh's coat and trousers and gladly thrust his feet into Hugh's boots.

"It is better than nothing," he observed as he turned up the trouser ends about six inches and buttoned the coat across his bare chest.

"Are you still going on to London?" asked Hugh.

"Certainly," returned Mr. Hetherington.

ington, "do you think I am going to let an outrage like this affect my plans?"

"What was the object?" asked Hugh in a low voice, "that cipher?"

Mr. Hetherington nodded.

"I suppose so," he said. "I suppose they thought it was on my person, and not finding it, thought it might be hidden in my clothes."

"Just as well you burnt it," said Hugh, "they turned my pockets out as well, I suppose on the chance of my having it. But who are they?"

"If I knew that," said Mr. Hetherington with a very grim look, "they should all be in good within twenty-four hours, as it is, I must settle with 'em." He pushed his way through the hedge, "Della," he called, "where are you? We must get back to Glenfair and get another car, and I'll get some decent clothes, and on the way back we can pick up Hugh, who had better wait here."

So it was arranged, Hugh being a good deal relieved to find that his uncle seemed to bear so little malice. Mr. Hetherington and Della accordingly set off together, and when they were out of sight, Hugh, beginning to feel a trifle chilly in his somewhat scanty attire, emerged from behind the hedge and wrapped round him his rug, for his coat, which Mr. Hetherington in his excitement had never thought of. Then he gathered up the little heap of his small belongings, taken out of his pockets, and in doing so he made a singular discovery.

He was very certain, for he remembered the incident perfectly, that his rug, after Mr. Logan had returned to the office after lunch, he, Hugh, had thrust into his pocket an envelope on which he had been idly scribbling. Hugh was certain this envelope had still been in his pocket when he reached Glenfair, but now it was nowhere to be seen. And it had been just carelessly lost or thrown away as something of no value, or had it been deliberately taken?

And if it had been taken, had it been taken for some trivial reason or for no reason at all? Or had it been taken because it scribbled across it were the words:

"If we were to discover the secret of making diamonds."

Wondering much whether this incident were quite trivial, or whether on the other hand it possessed an immense significance, Hugh wrapped his rug more closely around him, and sitting down by the wayside became plunged into profound meditation.

CHAPTER V.

Lord Ambrose Vosted

"To Hugh, deep in thoughts which seemed to himself so wild he would hardly give them shape or name, it appeared a comparatively short time before Mr. Hetherington and Della appeared again in another of the millionaire's half-dressed motor cars. Mr. Hetherington was, once more arrayed in his own apparel, and he hunched back to Hugh those of his he had borrowed; with the remark that he thought that was the most expensive suit of clothes that had ever existed. Hugh smiled rather faintly, for he was by no means sure how his bold stroke to secure his loan would turn out, and with his rug gathered closely round him, he set off on his journey again."

As he emerged fully clothed again, he noticed Della, Mr. Hetherington started off at a pace to make up for lost time.

"We did startle them at the house," Della remarked, "and they were all so astonished that they were all staring off again, without even taking one of the men servants with us."

"And you," Hugh asked, "do you not feel frightened of another accident?"

"Not I," she answered laughing, "this is what I like—only next time I hope, papa will be the one to choke."

Then she lowered her voice to a whisper: "Hugh," she said, "what was it done for?"

"I do not know," he answered, "but I think there is some paper connected with some invention that uncle had in his possession, and that these niggers they may be, wanted to get hold of it."

"Did they get it, do you think?" she asked.

"I think uncle burnt it," Hugh replied, "but I don't know anything at all. He has not told me anything and I am not guessing."

Della said no more and Hugh, placing at the broad, strong back of his uncle, bending over the steering wheel and looking resolutely ahead, felt himself thrilling almost in his own despair to think of that unimaginable secret he had believed his uncle had had in his hands. To be able to make diamonds at all, where was the Aladdin's lamp to match with that? And these other people must believe in something, whether this secret of diamond manufacturing or something else, strongly when they were ready to resort to such extreme measures. "If one were to discover the secret of making diamonds," Hugh shook himself impatiently, "at any rate the secret, whatever it was and whether it had any real existence or not, had nothing at all to do with the money."

"I know the one you mean, sir," he declared, "it has been noticed hanging about here this last week, but I have not seen it today. There has been only one car passed today, and that went through about an hour ago."

"That would be the one," exclaimed Hugh. "The sergeant shook his head."

"It was a different color," he said, "and the chauffeur was a white man, and there was only a very handsome young lady inside the car, quite young and not wrapped up at all."

"Mr. Hetherington granted it temporarily, and promising a liberal reward for tracing the delinquent car, he drove on."

The rest of the road to London was covered without incident; and just as Mr. Hetherington drew up at the door of his great house in Kensington Palace Square, a perky little messenger boy carrying a large brown paper bag came along and was just about to ascend the steps of the house when the millionaire called out to him sharply to know what he had got there.

The boy answered that it was a parcel for Mr. Hetherington. Scowling

PRESIDENT SUSPENDED

June 50, 1914

darkly, as if he already suspected the contents, Mr. Hetherington took the parcel and opened it. Sure enough, it contained the clothes of which he had been robbed, as well as everything that had been in the pockets. With an air darker and more angry every moment, Mr. Hetherington examined the things and ascertained how each separate article of attire had been cut and ripped about, as if to make certain, absolutely certain, that nothing was concealed in them.

"Where did you get these?" he asked the boy.

"A nigger brought it, sir," the lad answered, "he just handed it in, and said it was to go to express, and went off in a hurry."

(To Be Continued)

REASON JAPAN GOT INTO WAR

Text of Treaty on Which Nippons Demand That Germans Withdraw Ships

The text of the offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Great Britain under which Japan has now issued an ultimatum to Germany, is as follows:

"Agreement of alliance between the United Kingdom and Japan.

"Signed at London, July 3, 1911.

"Preamble.

"The government of Great Britain and the government of Japan, having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of the twelfth of August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said agreement, namely:

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India.

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in that country.

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and India, and the defense of their special interests in the said regions.

"Article One.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any violation of rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this agreement are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

"Article Two.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, whenever arising on the part of any third power, either high contracting party should be involved in war, the other party shall be bound to assist it in the defense of its rights and interests, and shall be bound to maintain the preamble of this agreement, the other high contracting party will at once come to the assistance of it, ally and will co-act the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

"Article Three.—The high contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this agreement.

"Article Four.—Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with whom such treaty of arbitration is concluded.

"Article Five.—The condition under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement, and the means which such assistance is to be made available, shall be arranged by mutual agreement between the two high contracting parties, who will from time to time consult another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

"Article Six.—The present agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of signature, and shall remain in force for ten years from that date.

"In case neither of the high contracting parties should be notified within twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years, of the intention of terminating it, then the agreement shall be renewed for one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it. But if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, ipso facto, continue until peace is concluded.

(Signed) E. GREY, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, etc.

TAKAKI KATOS, Ambassador Extraordinary.

(The foregoing is the latest revised text and the one at present in effect.)

Once Bitten Twice Shy

Little Francis was not to be fooled twice.

The heavy black clouds had massed in the east and west, the lightning was flashing fiercely between the heavy incessant rolling of the thunder.

Francis was terribly frightened, and his fond mother had gathered her young hopeful and tried logically to calm his fears.

"Don't be afraid, darling. There's nothing to fear. God sends the thunderstorm to clear the air, water the flowers and make it cooler for us."

"Now, don't cry, dear; it won't harm you, and everything will be better when it's over."

The little fellow listened intently, and as his mother finished he looked up at her gravely and said: "No, no, mother, you talk exactly the way you did last week when you took me to the dentist to have the tooth pulled."

Why Britain is at War

The Causes and the Issues, in Brief Form, from the Diplomatic Correspondence and Speeches of Ministers

(BY SIR EDWARD COOK)

(Continued From Last Week)

"In this solemn hour I wish," said the Tsar, "to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert the German ultimatum."

It shows, as the Russian foreign minister said, that "no suggestion held out to him had been refused. He had accepted the proposal for a conference of four, for mediation by Great Britain and Italy, for direct conversation between Austria and Russia, but Germany and Austria-Hungary had either rendered these attempts for peace ineffective by evasive replies or had refused them altogether."

"If war were prevented," the Russian foreign secretary had said July 1, "the German ultimatum would be null and void. It would be largely due to the British government."

The foregoing resume shows how persistently Sir Edward Grey had worked for peace. What he deliberately abstained from doing, no less than what he did, was governed by the desire to bring about an early stage in the negotiations.

The British government was urged both by France and by Russia to make an immediate declaration of complete solidarity with them (July 24).

The president of the French Republic rejected the proposal, but on July 30, Sir Edward Grey thought that he was more likely to be useful as peace-maker if this country maintained as long as possible an attitude of detachment. Moreover, the government had no desire to intervene in the honor and interests of a country made it unavoidable.

The same time intimations were given that it should not be assumed that under all conceivable circumstances England would stand aside.

The official documents thus show how persistently the British government made its position clear, and the peace of Europe and by whom those efforts were frustrated.

They show also how slow the British government was to commit Britain to any share in the war. That she ultimately became involved was due to circumstances which had nothing to do with the Balkans.

The decisive day was the 29th of July, 1914. On that day the German Chancellor, who had just returned from the Emperor at Potsdam, sent for Sir E. Goschen, the British ambassador in Berlin, and in conversation with him which will always be memorable in history. The chancellor's words revealed that Germany was preparing to attack France, through Belgium, and he proceeded to propose a bargain whereby Germany would secure the neutrality of England in the impending war. The terms of this proposed bargain were these: (1) First, England was to stand aside while France was crushed, on the understanding that Germany would not seek territorial acquisitions at the expense of Belgium.

Goschen questioned his excellency about the French Colonies, and he said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect. England was, behind the back of France, to be a consenting party to Germany's violation of the neutrality of Belgium, should France be defeated in the war.

(2) Secondly, England, behind the back of Belgium, was to consent to Germany's violation of the neutrality of that country—a neutrality which both Germany and England had solemnly pledged to respect.

In return Germany gave a promise that "when the war was over, Belgian integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany." The promise was given, but it was not kept.

It is observed, and is very true, that the British government, by giving a power which was at that very moment announced its intention to violate its own treaty obligation and inviting us to do the same" (Mr. Asquith).

(3) Lastly, the bargain above described were to form the basis of an understanding between England and Germany.

This "infamous proposal" might, said the prime minister, "have been thrown aside without consideration and almost without answer," but in the interests of peace, as already explained, the British government agreed to it in language of restraint.

"His majesty's government cannot for a moment entertain the chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms. What he asks us is, in effect, to stand aside while France is crushed, and France is beaten so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the Colonies. For the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable; for France, without further territory in Europe being taken, France could be no more than a vassal state, and would lose her position as a great power and become subordinate to German policy. Altogether apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of good name of this country which we never recover. The chancellor also, in effect asks us to bargain away what we regard as the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that bargain either," Sir Edward Grey went on, as he had already said, "other terms on which good relations between England and Germany might be secured."

A historic interview between the German chancellor and the British ambassador, and the British government's reply to the chancellor's proposal, show how Britain was driven into the war by honor, by obligation, and by the interests of self-defence. The case falls under two heads—France and Belgium, with which we will deal in turn. In the case of our relation to France, there was the call of honor and self-interest, but the latter is not the basis of our relation to Belgium, honor, obligation and self-defence all combined.

In 1904, the Conservative government concluded an agreement with France, settling all outstanding questions between her and this country. In 1907, the Liberal government concluded a similar agreement with Russia. What is called the "Triple Entente" thus grew up between Eng-

land, France and Russia. It was often regarded as a balance against the Triple Alliance (Austria, Germany, and Italy). But so far as England was concerned, it was a friendly relationship, not a formal alliance. Except in the specific matters dealt with by the two agreements, England was under no obligation to support either France or Russia. In 1906, when Germany was giving trouble to France on account of Morocco, Sir Edward Grey expressed the personal view to the French government that if war were forced upon France in consequence of the Anglo-French agreement, public opinion in this country would favor the giving of material as well as diplomatic support. In 1908, when the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria caused an international crisis (Russia protesting against the annexation and Germany "in shining armor" supporting her northern ally), Sir Edward Grey told the Russian government that this was a Balkan affair, in which England had no direct interest or concern, nothing more than diplomatic support would be given by her. Thus each case was left to be decided on its own merits.

What, then, was the case as it existed in the critical days at the end of July and beginning of August? France, having no longer anything to fear from England, had concentrated her fleet in the Mediterranean. Her northern coasts were unprotected.

Sir Edward Grey's opinion was that if a foreign fleet, engaged in a war in which France had not sought and in which she had not been the aggressor, came down the English Channel, and bombarded and battered the unprotected coasts of France, we could not honorably "stand aside and see this going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded."

British interests pointed in the same direction. If England had declared her intention of remaining neutral, France might have withdrawn her fleet from the Mediterranean, and as we do not now keep a fleet there strong enough to deal alone with possible combinations, our trade-routes and inter-imperial communications through that sea would have been in danger.

On August 3, Sir Edward Grey was authorized by the cabinet to give an assurance to France "that if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power."

This was not a declaration of war, but a contingent obligation to make war. The further and final decision was caused by the action of Germany towards Belgium.

Belgium was constituted "an independent and perfectly neutral state" by treaties of 1815 and 1839. To those treaties Germany as well as Great Britain was a party. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, the government of Mr. Gladstone proposed a Prussian loan to France, providing that the armies of either violated the neutrality of Belgium, Great Britain would co-operate with the other for its defence. Both countries assented. To this action Mr. Gladstone then and then attached high importance.

"We do not think," he said, "even if it were safe, to announce that we would in any case stand by with folded arms, and see actions done which would amount to a total extinction of public right in Europe. We do not think we should look on while the sacrifice of freedom and independence was in course of consummation." There is also this further consideration, the force of which we must all feel most deeply, and that is the common interests against the unmeasured aggrandizement of any power whatever.

The same question confronted Mr. Asquith's government in 1914, and they took the same view of it. On July 31, Sir Edward Grey—in view of existing treaties, asked both France and Germany, "whether they were prepared to engage to respect neutrality of Belgium as long as no other power violates it?" On the same day he "asked," in a communication to Belgium, "that the Belgian government should maintain to the utmost its neutrality, and that Belgium should not be allowed to be used as a base of operations for the invasion of France."

On August 4 Germany addressed an ultimatum to Belgium saying that she would be treated as an enemy unless she consented to the violation of her territory. Belgium "categorically refused this as a flagrant violation of the law of nations," and the King of the Belgians appealed in the following terms to King George: "Remembering the numerous proofs of your majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude of England in 1870 and the proof of friendship you have just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your majesty's government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

On August 4 the British government addressed an ultimatum to Germany saying that unless by midnight she gave a satisfactory reply to the question asked on July 31, "the majesty's government felt bound to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany is as much a party as ourselves." Germany gave no reply except by the forcible violation of Belgian territory.

Thus, by an instructive coincidence, a crisis which began by the determination of Austria (backed by Germany) to apply brute force against the independence of a small state in Southeastern Europe came to a head for us in Britain in the determination of Germany (in alliance with Austria) to ride rough-shod over the neutrality of a small state in Northwestern Europe. "Gentlemen,"



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Nobody Guessed

"It's curious," said Brown, "how coming events cast their shadows before them. I'll wager a \$10 bill none of you gentlemen can guess what was the last thing played on the organ at the time of the fire."

"The Lost Chord," suggested Smith.

Brown shook his head. "Does 'Irae,'" said the classical gentleman.

Brown shook his head again. "What was it, then?" asked the practical member.

Brown got up, reached for his hat, and went to the door. Then he replied: "The hose!"

How Suckers Bite

One Sunday morning, on his way to church, a deacon observed a boy industriously fishing. After the lad had landed several, he approached and said:

"My son, don't you know it is very wrong to catch fish on the Sabbath Day? And, besides, it is very cruel to impale that poor, helpless beetle upon that sharp hook."

Said the boy, "Oh, say, mister, this is only an imitation. It ain't a real bug."

"Bless me!" replied the deacon. "Why I thought it was a real bug!"

The boy, lifting a fine string of fish out of the water, said: "So did these suckers."

A certain little girl is very fond of her bath, but she objects vigorously to the drying process.

One day, while her mother was remonstrating with her, she said, "Why, what would happen, mamma, if you didn't wipe me dry? Would I get rusty?"

London Scot (proud of his English).—A'w'll be name aboot elchit o'clock the nicht an'—

Voice of telephone operator (obedient to government instructions).—No foreign languages, please. Cut off—Punch.

Wr

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MRS. A. SAICH, of Cannington Manor, Sask., writes:—"My brother suffered severely from eczema. The sores were very extensive, and burned like coals into his flesh. Zam-Buk took out all the fire, and quickly gave him ease. Within three weeks of commencing with Zam-Buk treatment, every sore had been cured."

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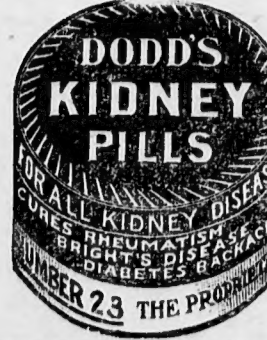
According to a census bulletin giving some details of Canada's farthest north population, there are some six hundred Eskimos in Ungava. On the east coast of Hudson Bay, and on the west coast and in the Churchill district the total population is given as 1,588, of whom 1,360 are Eskimos, 180 Indians, 27 half-breeds and 22 whites.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

Madge—Would you marry a spendthrift, my dear?
Marjorie—It wouldn't be so bad if he were just starting out on his career.

"Say, Chimmie, what yer suppose dat guy Aladdin did when he rubbed his lamp and er palace sprung up?"
"He rubbed his lamps ter see if he wasn't dreamin', of course."—Boston Transcript.

Old Party—I suppose yer pop is a rich man?
Lulu—Well, he's got 14 of us kids and he says he wouldn't take a million for any one of us. Oh, my, yes.



W. N. O. 1024

The British Lion Has Wakened Up
From the London papers arriving it is plain that the response to the call for volunteers was at first slow—painfully slow. But yesterday Mr. Asquith announced that 300,000 had enlisted. In two days 50,000 men have come forward. The tide has evidently turned, and the army of a million which Kitchener is understood to want is likely to be under training soon.

The secrecy of the war operations probably had something to do with the hesitation at first exhibited. To go to fight no one knows where, under a fall of mystery, is not alluring. "A war is like a fog," is the favorite London description of the way the European struggle is conducted. Also, there was plainly a slowness to realize the gravity of the contest, the urgency of the need. These quotations from a letter by William J. Locke, the novelist in the Pall Mall Gazette, will give the best idea of the early days of enlistment:

"It is time that a tremendous truth should be boldly stated. No patriotic man or woman can have failed to stand aloof at the inadequate response to Kitchener's summons to Britain's manhood. One would have thought that at such a trumpet call a million men had leaped forth on the instant, eager to defend their country in its hour of need. A million men, one would have thought; and now we have but a bare hundred thousand, a meagre hundred thousand."

"Fools still walk the streets who say that the war is unpopular with certain sections of the community. As well may they say that when their house is on fire the blazing rafters are unpopared."

"It appeared to the press to drive home to the laboring classes the fact that the British empire is on fire and that if they do not stir to quench it they will perish in dishonor and degraded misery beneath its ruins."

Mr. Locke seemed to think that the hanging back was chiefly the part of the "laboring classes" trained in the Kelt Hardie school of thought. But there is equal indignation in the papers against the "thousands of able-bodied men loafing at the seaside and on the cricket fields." The truth seems rather to lie in the historic lethargy of the British character, which will not be roused until it is ready. A recruiting sergeant spoke to the point when he said: "Wait till we get one in the eye and then see the boys roll in."

This is evidently the exact way John Bull acted. Once the subliminal on the Continent became plain and the British losses were published recruits flocked to the colors. At the present rate there will be little complaint of "slackers" in the days to come.—New York Tribune.

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the majority of men are not regular in habit. The worry and care of business prevent it, and out of the irregularity of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The run-down system demands a corrective and there is none better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

Government to Pay Transportation

Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, has made arrangements whereby the government will pay the cost of transportation on all small contributions of oats, etc., given by Canadian farmers to the war office. These gifts have been made more particularly by the farmers of Ontario. The government has been advised that they are very much appreciated by the imperial authorities.

The Panama Canal

"The political importance of the Panama Canal," says a German writer, "is greater than its economic value; it was built not primarily as a trade route, but as an instrument of war. Without the canal the United States could only arrange for adequate protection to both its Atlantic and Pacific coasts by means of two fleets: upon the completion of the canal a transfer of one fleet or a part of it from one ocean to the other will be a matter of but a few hours, whereas it formerly took many weeks."

Commons Peary, discussing his plans with a Washington reporter, said: "Modern hotels are becoming more and more luxurious. Every bedroom now has its private bath and dressing room. These hotels can't do enough to make you comfortable." Commons Peary stroked his moustache and smiled.

"In fact," he said, "when I stopped just after my return from the North Pole, at Simpson Ford's luxurious hotel, Mr. Ford bowed and rubbed his hands and said anxiously:

"We shall do everything to make you feel at home. Would you like a nice large cake of ice in your bed, sir?"

The Strassburg Prophecy

The Prophecy of Strassburg is well known both in Germany and France. The vision of 1870 which it foretold, made it popular across the Rhine, but it is equally dear since it asserts that "the German empire will come to an end under its third kaiser, after a generation and a half from its foundation."

Now a generation and a half is forty-five years, and we are therefore within a few months of the fatal date, 1915. Moreover, the prophecy clearly declares that the last battle and complete collapse of the empire of Hohenzollern will take place in Westphalia between Hamm and Unna.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Discretion
"Do you always acknowledge it when you know you are wrong?"
"No; only when other people know it."

Bachelors.—I. Miss Brown clever? Howard—Yes, nothing cleverer. Bachelors—Heavens, man! Don't introduce me.—Judge.

A lady I met in Cologne
Was the fairest I ever have known.
When I asked her to wed,
You can guess what she said.
When I tell you I'm living alone,
—Boston Transcript.



TO ENJOY WINTER
Prof. Frankland demonstrates that COD LIVER OIL generates more body-heat than anything else.

In SCOTT'S EMULSION the pure oil is so prepared that the blood profits from every drop, while it fortifies throat and lungs.

If you are subject to cold hands or feet, if you shiver and catch cold easily, take SCOTT'S EMULSION for one month and watch its good effects.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

A French Hero's Death
Eighteen-year-old Corporal Lupin, who served in the regiment of Major Joanne, wounded during the heroic defense of Liege, will henceforth hold a place in Belgian history as high as that of any individual. Corporal Lupin gave his life to his country. The Germans to whom he gave his life paid for it with the annihilation of a battery of field artillery, horses and men, and the decisive defeat of an attacking column of infantry. Major Joanne tells the following story of Corporal Lupin's heroism:

"We were on the right bank of the Meuse at Bellefleur, in close touch with the German battery. The musketry on both sides was terrible. All at once the Germans adopted new tactics, they seemed to withdraw from their position, and we could distinctly notice their ranks splitting as it were in confusion. It was only to bring up more artillery, which had been rushing from behind. The move was smartly executed, the ranks closed again, and for a time they seemed as if they were going to have the advantage over us. But now, again, young Lupin had seen his chance looming, and what he did altogether changed the face of things. Like a flash of lightning the boy dashed off under cover of a ditch to the left of the German line. He had a pistol in his hand, and he found shelter behind a wall. He took aim at the battery in the distance, and his Mauser brought down in quick succession the chief officer, the under officers and the artillerymen. This time real confusion took place at the German battery, which was nearly annihilated. The Germans thinking that a whole platoon was now attacking them, directed their last piece of artillery on the wall, and with a terrific crash the wall came down, burying the brave Corporal Lupin. The boy's bravery had weakened the German position, and it did not take us long to scatter them and put another victory on our list."

Regimental Dog Saved Soldier
The Petit Journal publishes a story from a Le Mans correspondent telling how an infantry soldier from that town was saved by the regimental dog.

Wounded three times in the battle of the Marne, the soldier lay in a faint on a heap of corpses when Tom, the regimental pet, revived him by licking his face. The animal had been trained to carry caps, and the soldier, having lost his cap, tried to persuade the dog to take his knapsack to the encampment. After a while Tom seemed to realize what was wanted. He ran to the camp, seized the coat of the nearest man, and tried to drag him to the battlefield. Finally they followed the dog and found their wounded comrade.

Chaplain Silver, of the United States Military Academy, tells this story:

A wind was blowing the sand about down at the manoeuvre camp at Tex. City, and a good deal of it sifted into one of the kitchens. Of course some of it got into the food.

A lieutenant in charge of the mess house, heard one man grumbling: "Did you enter the army to serve your country or to grumble?" he demanded sternly.

"Th man stood up, saluted and replied: 'I enlisted to serve my country, sir, not to eat it.'"

"Will I get everything I pray for, mamma?"
Mother (cautiously)—Everything that's good for you, dear.

Majorie (disgusted)—Oh, what's the use, then? I get that anyway.—Life.

NOT DRUGS
Food Did It

After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood a case of chronic constipation yielded to the scientific food, Grape-Nuts, in a few days.

"From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time."

"A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were weakened and could not perform their work without help of some kind, so I have tried at different times about every laxative and cathartic known, but found to help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and had given my case up as hopeless when I began to use the pre-digested food, Grape-Nuts."

"Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble, to my great surprise Grape-Nuts digested easily from the first and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed."

"The bowels performed their functions regularly and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble."

"Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

It is said that days of Grape-Nuts, without regular food does not seem to sustain the body, works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Look in pigs for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Belgium's Great Arsenal
The retirement of the German army upon Antwerp is entirely in accordance with the military plans upon which that city has been fortified and made practically impregnable. It was always intended that Antwerp should serve as the rendezvous of the Belgian army, should it be compelled, in case of the violation of the neutrality of the country, to retire before an enemy of superior force. It is calculated that it will require an army of 200,000 men to besiege it effectively.

The city and its surroundings are defended by more than twenty forts, forming what may be described as three rings round the city. These forts have been constructed according to the plans of General Brilmont, the great military engineer, who designed the defenses of Liege and Namur. The forts command all the roads into Antwerp, the circumference of the fortified area being more than sixty miles.

Built of concrete, and armed with howitzers in steel cupolas and quick-firing, disappearing guns, the permanent works are linked up by a vast system of field works, batteries of field guns, infantry trenches, and barbed wire entanglements, and it is practically impossible, as was the case at Liege, for an enemy to penetrate between and behind the permanent works.

Furthermore, the natural features of the ground around Antwerp favor the defense, for, instead of being thickly wooded and broken, the country is flat and bare, vast areas of which are flooded to a depth which renders passage impossible. Invested it cannot be in the full sense of the term. The north and northwest of the boundary of Antwerp is the Dutch frontier.

That side could not be closed without the consent of the Dutch, neither could access to the sea along the Scheldt be denied to Antwerp's defenders so long as the British navy is in the city. The city, therefore, could never be reduced to starvation, and would always be sure of ample supplies of ammunition and materials of war.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe his perfectly honorable and business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Hero of 200 Duels

Labretesque, a Frenchman, whose death took place the other week, was the hero of 200 duels. He achieved an instant notoriety when he went to Paris, for he began his career of fight, for the low contest of Algiers, and finished up with his famous duel with Max Regis, the mayor. The duel lasted two days, and in the end Labretesque wounded Max Regis in the arm. He became a boulevard hero, acclaimed in song and story, and he became also the leader of a group known as "Les Justes."

Labretesque was a giant of strength. His prowess has passed into a legend. At eighteen he dropped into the swirl of Venezuelan revolution, fighting in the streets of Caracas. A little later he was in Cuba following the high adventure. Forty-three duels with sword, yataghan or pistol found him credit in three years. He joined the Spanish Regiment in Algeria, and astonished them with his prodigious strength.—Daily Express.

Embarrassing Family Ties

The Countess Isabella Bentinck, whose engagement to a Prussian officer is announced, belongs to a family who for many generations, have country seats in both England and Germany.

Holders of the title have been successively British and German subjects. The origin of the family is the same as that of the Duke of Portland—the first Bentinck to come over from Holland with William of Orange.

In 1704 one William Bentinck was made a Count of the Holy Roman Empire and given permission to use the title in England.

Counts Bentinck have served alternately in the British and the Prussian armies. For instance, the sixth holder of the title was in the Coldstream Guards, but the eighth and present count is a lieutenant in the Prussian Guardes du Corps. He keeps a house in London, as well as family seats in Wurttemberg and Holland.

Australia Is Short of Wheat Sacks
The Australian wheat crop is likely to be well above the average of previous years, but considerable anxiety is apparent in the Commonwealth in regard to a shortage of sacks for shipment.

It seems that the manufacturers in India have been unable to obtain the necessary tonnage for the transport of their goods to the Antipodes.

The difficulty is now being overcome, though the restricted supply of jute bags is bound to cause inconvenience for a time. The Federal authorities are, moreover, taking action with a view to a thorough reform of the method of shipping wheat.

At present inquiries have been carried out in Canada and the United States it is likely that the bulk-handling system will be adopted as in the case in this country with the grain carriers.

First Lady—I see the master cutting a dash this morning. Nobody wouldn't think he was handsome.

Second Lady—Lor' bless yer, no! Since this 'ere merryllorion come in he walks down the high street in front of all the shops as though he didn't owe 'em a penny.—Punch.

"Do you think that we should have a more elastic currency?" asked the old fogey.
"It's elastic enough," replied the grumbler. "Why don't they make it more adhesive?"

When the Liver Gets Torpid

There is Nothing Like Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to Set It Right

Mrs. C. L. Cook, 248 Tenth street, Brandon, Man., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for the last four years for liver trouble, and can say that I have had great satisfaction and help from them. I find that I do not need any doctor if I use them when the liver gets torpid, and believe that they are exactly suited for my case. My husband has used them for kidney trouble with good results, and my daughter in Winnipeg has been helped by a great deal by the use of these pills. We say we can't keep house without them, and have cheered the doctors here out of a good many visits. I think Dr. Chase's medicines are just the thing, and have recommended them to many people who have used them with good results."

By keeping the liver active and the bowels regular Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure such disorders as biliousness, constipation, chronic indigestion and headache, pile a dose, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00; dealers, O. Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Eye of a Submarine

The great fault of the early submarine was that they could not see once they were below the surface of the water. The invention of the periscope altered all that, and gave the modern submarine a marvelous eye by means of which it could see over the surface of the ocean, though the body of the submarine is completely below the waves. The eye of the submarine is a straight, hollow tube starting from the steering chamber of the vessel, and projecting above the surface of the waves when the boat is submerged.

As the periscope is only a matter of 6 inches in diameter, and only projects some 18 inches above the waves, it is a most difficult thing to see it by an enemy. Its total length is about 15 feet. The submarine's eye is really a combination of telescope and camera obscura. At the top is a powerful lens, and inside, at intervals all the way down, is a series of mirrors which carry the reflection of what is above the surface to the watcher in the submarine 15 feet below.

New Infantry Training

In military circles the conviction prevails that the new infantry training now being used in England for the second army and said to be in force among the British troops on the continent of Europe also, is to be commenced in Canada this winter. It embodies a number of changes, the principal of which is the doubling of the strength of the companies and turning the company drill into a miniature of what is now battalion drill.

A company of the Canadian militia, on peace footing, consist of about 60 men, and 125 at war strength. The new regulations increase this to 250, new company of 250 to be divided into 12 platoons of 60 men each, these being commanded by captains with the usual complement of subalterns. The companies of 250 will be commanded by majors.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

What is Coming to Him
"English persistence and French dash together have given the German War Lord a set back. He has had a taste in the last few days of what is coming to him even more completely at some future time. He will learn then that his military arm is just as much of a broken reed as his diplomatic arm already has proved itself to be."—New York Press.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

USED FOR YEARS

When a mother uses only one medicine as long as there are little ones in the home it certainly bears grand testimony to the value of that particular medicine. Thousands of mothers use nothing else but Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning them Mrs. M. Leblanc, Memramcook, N.B., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones for the past ten years and know of nothing to equal them during the time of colic, constipation and indigestion. All my neighbors who have used them think as I do." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Equality of Sex

There is a little girl in Springfield, Massachusetts, who, like many of her sex, resents the imputation that the feminine mind is not so strong as the masculine.

One day her mother remarked on the apparent lack of intelligence in a hen.

"You can't teach a hen anything," she said. "They have done more harm to the garden than a drove of cattle would do. You can teach a cat, a dog or a pig something, but a hen—never."

"I'm!" exclaimed the child, indignantly. "I think they know just as much as the roosters."

Mothers Value This Oil

Mothers who know how suddenly a crowd may seize their children and how necessary prompt action is in applying relief, always keep at hand a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, because experience has taught them that there is no better preparation to be had for the treatment of this ailment. And they are wise, for its various uses render it a valuable medicine.

Knuck—Are they musical family?
Knuck—Yes. The father blows his own horn, his wife warps on the same old string, the daughter is always singing her own praises, and the boy plays hokey.

"Let me kiss those tears away," he begged tenderly.
She fell into his arms, and he was busy for the next few minutes. And yet the tears flowed on.

"Are you suffering? Can nothing stop them?" he asked, breathlessly.
"No," she murmured. "It's only a cold you know. But go on with the treatment."—Tit-Bits.

Christian Endeavor Type

Some Incidents Illustrating Christian Manhood and Womanhood

There is a recognized type of W. C. T. U. women. There is a recognized type of Y.M.C.A. young men. There is a recognized type of Gideon. Any organization that vitally impresses itself upon the world builds up a marked type of character in its followers. Such an organization certainly is the Christian Endeavor society, and Christian Endevors have a number of well-marked characteristics. I can best exhibit them by a number of illustrations.

There was a Chinese Endeavorer in Salt Lake City. He was troubled by the constant gambling which was the curse of his Chinese friends, eating up their savings and debauching their manhood. Taking his life in his hands he prosecuted four Chinese gambling houses and shut them up. The gamblers had their revenge. They persecuted him bitterly and cruelly, and threatened to kill him. Nevertheless, with tears streaming down his cheeks, he cried, "That gamble must stop, if I die!"

In Troy, N.Y., stands a portrait monument of Robert Ross. He was a young man over Christian Endeavor, deeply interested in political reform. His interest did not stop short of deeds. In a heated campaign, when men were using all kinds of illegal methods, he took his stand beside the ballot box and boldly challenged the repeaters. He was not allowed to vote at all. While he was about this civic task an angry ward-heeler aimed his revolver at him and shot him dead.

The present national citizenship superintendent of Christian Endeavor societies is Daniel A. Poling. During the last election he was prohibited candidate for governor of Ohio—one of five Christian Endeavor candidates for governor in that election in five States and of different political parties, but all for clean government.

Poling was probably the youngest man that ever was gubernatorial candidate in any State. He hired a motor car, made a most remarkable speaking tour all over the State, and with his splendid oratory won so many votes that he far exceeded the record of his party in Ohio. Moreover, he is as great a favorite as a speaker for the Anti-Saloon League as for the Prohibition party, and has done more than any one else to bring about the present union of temperance forces in the United States. He is a fine athlete and a most lovable fellow as well as a speaker and organizer of the first rank.

A Chinese Christian Endeavorer in California owned a raspberry patch. The raspberry growers around him were in the habit of packing their fruit on Sunday ready for the Monday market, as the raspberry is a particularly perishable fruit. This Chinese Endeavorer, however, refused to pack his raspberries on Sunday, and his berries lasted longer than any others and brought a dollar more a crate.

When the Maine blew up in Havana harbor, among the slain was a very noble Endeavorer, Carlton H. Jencks. He had served on several warships, where he had organized Christian Endeavor societies among the men. In Nagasaki, Japan, he had helped greatly to establish a Christian Endeavor home for sailors—a much-needed institution. The evening before the terrible catastrophe Jencks was the leader of a Christian Endeavor prayer meeting on board the Maine, and his last words in conducting this meeting were most significant, "I am ready."

Over in China a native girl, whose name means "Brave Virtue," was about to be married, but refused to take part in the usual idolatrous ceremonies. All one day and far into the night, her relatives pleaded with her and threatened her, but in vain. After her marriage she stood out for the Christian Sabbath. When her cross old mother-in-law would not let her have money enough for her ferry fare over to the Christian Endeavor meeting place, her Christian Endeavor friends paid the way. She had even started a Christian school in her own house, and a church has grown out of it.

Illustrations like these might be given literally by the hundred. They would concern young men and young women and boys and girls. They would picture wisdom and heroism and love and yellow, the young people of every country and every clime. All over the world the Christian Endeavor type is the same. It is brave and devoted. It is sane and sensible. It is intelligent and aggressive. It is consecrated and faithful. It is conscientious and determined. Above all, it is fervently and loyally Christian.

Such a type of character is well worth perpetrating and multiplying in the earth.

Mail Found in Hull of Empress

Grim reminders of the tragedy enacted off Father Point on May 29 last when the collier Storstad ran into the Empress of Ireland, and sent over one thousand souls to death are being received in Montreal now. Scores of families are receiving letters which they had posted to friends and relatives in England and which were on board the vessel when she sank. These have been recovered by divers working in the depths of the St. Lawrence. When the divers reached the compartment where mail was stored on the vessel they found it lying all around. The bags were taken to Ottawa and dried. The gum has in many cases gone, and the addresses have been obliterated from the envelopes. But the letters inside were legible. Where the addresses were readable the mail was sent on its way over the sea, where it had been washed away—the messages were returned to the senders. Many in Montreal have received letters back from the depths of the river. Across the face of each is stamped: "Recovered by divers from the Empress of Ireland."

"I've just had a queer telegram from my daughter."

"What's wrong with it?"
"I don't know. Here it is. I'll read it to you: 'Zimersogolamnov-fikpkyt.'"

"What on earth do you s'pose it means?"
"Why, it either means that the wires are crossed or else she's engaged to a Russian nobleman."

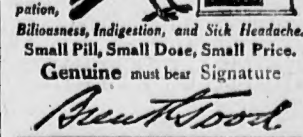
She—Did you have trouble with your French when you were in Paris?

He—I didn't, but the Parisians did!

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature.

Ship Your Grain

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914

Back-to-the-Land Failure. Overdose of Education

Recently there has been some agitation in Calgary towards placing the thousands of vacant lots in Calgary under cultivation in order to pay the taxes and allow the owners the balance of the profits that might accrue, but it seems the idea has been about dropped. However, George Wells, who it would appear was the originator of the idea writes the Herald a letter that at least makes interesting reading, from which is culled the appended.

There are millions of acres outside the city limits and there are opportunities. There are the C. P. R. Irrigated Lands; they are capable of feeding every man, woman and child in Alberta and still send out a few trainloads of food per day to starving Europe. But this scheme is a failure. One of the settlers spent days in Calgary warning visitors to the irrigation congress to have nothing to do with it. He got up in congress and asked me what would happen if every one of the 358,000 acres of irrigated land in the western section were to grow vegetables. Can you beat it? This man's imagination was limited to a few sacks of vegetables for the Calgary market.

To one with advanced ideas, as they are called (it is really backward ideas in my case) I can see those 358,000 acres producing roots by the thousands of tons, fed to stock and turned into milk, butter, cheese, poultry, etc. This is no pipe dream. When I was a boy I worked on farms in the shires, where we grew thousands of acres of roots for stock. We used high-priced artificial manure, the rent had to be paid, and although labor was cheap, it took more of it to produce a ton of roots than it does here. I can still remember my bleeding feet, (there was no riding on an English farm, except on the mower.) I have never used a roller in Alberta on my own land; we can raise turnips here with less than 25 per cent of the labor used in England.

If these things are true, and I will prove they are, why is not something done? Well, this is the reason why; We are suffering from an overdose of education. Our demonstration farms are run by students from colleges. One of the chief points brought out at the irrigation congress was the need of the human element. There was only one man who had any remedy—a man from Saskatchewan who told us how they had practical men go round their districts giving advice. American engineers told us how the great American projects, undertaken by the American reclamation service, were a partial failure. It was all the same story—land needing water, water brought at the cost of millions, and failure. The human element was at fault. It is very simple when you are behind the scenes; it is a case of the blind leading the blind. If our government and other demonstrators had to get a living out of the soil they would starve to death. I make a broad statement when I say there is no man able to advise a farmer unless he has been through the mill and had to pay his own bills because that is the supreme test of any theory—will it pay?

I am not sneering at education. I wish I had more of it myself; but education must be backed up by practice. Which of you would go up, for the first trip, with an aviator holding a certificate from a correspondence school? Well, that's no more unreasonable than to leave our farming interests in the hands of men who have not had practical experience. When Canada gets my advanced ideas and sees to it that we have a farming commission independent of politics, composed of practical men; when our ministers of agriculture and all other government officials connected with the land are put in their positions, because they can help the farmers, instead of the amount of votes they can swing, there will then be some hope for agriculture to become what it is said to be, our chief support.

If the C.P.R. scheme had been in the hands of practical men from the start instead of smooth talkers, the whole district would be in a different position. Calgary owes a debt to Mr. Denis they will never be able to pay. He is heart and soul in this great movement and is a practical engineer. He has done his part—the water is ready for the thirsty land. If he was as good a farmer as he is

THE PULLING POWER

OF ANY ESTABLISHMENT IS ITS ABILITY TO SERVE THE PUBLIC.

GOOD SERVICE and GOOD VALUES is the team which we have in the harness.

SUGAR

Sugar dropped 30 cents per 100 pounds at the Refineries last week and we have gone one better and dropped our Retail Price 50¢. Now selling at \$8.50

Canned Vegetables

Canned Vegetables are now arriving and we can supply enormous quantities.

We are quoting Tomatoes by the case at the low price of... \$2.75 That is reducing the high cost of living somewhat.

Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., all at special reduced prices—considerably under last seasons quotations.

CANNED FRUITS

B. C. output. All are choice this fall and the prices very low.

Regular 25¢ tins of Plums and Green Gages now offering at 2 for 25c. packed in heavy syrup.

Regular 25¢ tins of Peaches and Apricots now offering at 2 for... 30c.

B. C. Jams in pails from 60c. up

Raisins, Currants, Peels, etc., in large quantities now in stock. Mail Order Houses' Quotations all knocked to pieces.

Flour

Robin Hood Flour per sack... \$3.75

Western Queen Flour per sack... \$3.40

Watch out for our fall letter going through this weeks mail. It pays to read our quotations.

DRY GOODS

The Fall Dry Goods Business is Good.

We are rushing out Heavy lines of Underwear \$1. per Suit up

Sheep Lined Coats from... \$5.00 up

Gloves and Mitts very special values at, per pair... 50c. up

See our excellent values at per pair... \$1.00

Clothing

Overcoats and Fall Clothing in choice selections. Also Semi-Ready Suits and Overcoats to measure. Six hundred patrons to select from.

See our window display of eastern caps. Woman's, Misses and Childrens Rubbers from 25 cents per pair up.

All Kinds of Overshoes, all No. 1 grade in stock.

THE STORE THAT
DRAWS THE PEOPLE

J. A. RAMSAY

PALM PARLORS

is open

In new Padley Block
opposite Palace Hotel

where a full assortment of

CANDIES, NUTS,

etc., will be carried, and
where will be served:

Coffee, Tea, Beef Tea,

—Bullion of all Kinds—

Ice Cream at all seasons

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

Department of Natural Resources,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

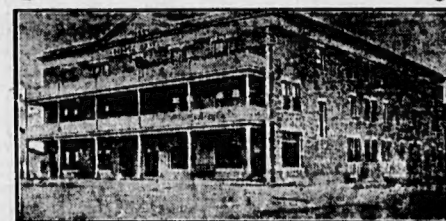
an engineer the desert would blossom as the rose. Calgary has persistently knocked this great scheme, which is her life blood. Why? Because it was not possible to buy it up and deal in it over and over again, like corner lots.

In years to come, when the C.P.R. district is settled up by practical men who will raise roots and fodder and grain, and will feed everything that is raised on the farm and let it walk to market instead of hauling it; when the finished article, food, has been put in its most profitable shape for export as a finished article, instead of exported as raw material, grain; when this time comes, Mr. J. S. Dennis will be honored by the future citizens of Calgary with a monument. They will then take off their hats to his advanced ideas which made this irrigation system possible. When it does not cause heart failure to walk into the Calgary market and get a crate of Alberta strawberries or currants, Alberta lands will get the credit it deserves. At present we are only raising the cheapest possible farm products, because to raise anything else takes advanced ideas. The land will still be the same land, but it is the human element that will have changed. When the history of Alberta is written the following generations will have little respect for the people who either imported their food or starved to death, when the city could not pay them wages while this choice land lay idle.

NEWSPAPER LAW

1.—The postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reason for its not being taken. A neglect to do this makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.
2.—If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.
3.—Any person who takes a paper out of the postoffice, whether directed to his name or not or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
4.—If a subscriber orders his paper stopped and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it from the postoffice. This proceeds upon the ground that man must pay for what he uses.

PALACE HOTEL



Now Open Under New Management
—Thoroughly Renovated—
The new managers will endeavor to give
the travelling public first-class
accommodation

LUMBER

We Carry a Complete Stock of
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES
and BUILDING MATERIAL.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.
C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

Call the CALL for all Classes of
JOB PRINTING

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. W21

GLEICHEN BRANCH. J. CAMERON, Manager

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up : : \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds : : 13,575,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Accounts may be opened with an initial deposit of One Dollar. Interest is credited half yearly.

JOINT ACCOUNTS An account in the names of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account.

GLEICHEN BRANCH: H. G. LYONS, Manager.

Now is the Time

To give your house that coat of paint that you have put off so long. Have just received a fresh shipment of Stephens amous paints.

Rowe, Rowe & Rowe

Wall Papers, Paints and Oils

Phone 70 GLEICHEN P O. Box 71



The proper treatment of the skin means much to your general health. It also means a great deal to your appearance in public. Therefore use only the best in talcum—the kind we recommend because it has been thoroughly tested before it is offered for sale in this store.

See Here:

Gleichen Pharmacy Special Nayls
Mennens Alexandria
Bonnie Prince Charlie Karylapsis

The Gleichen Pharmacy

The Call from now to December 31st, 1915, \$1.50

MOOSE JAW MARKET

How Mixed Farmer Profits in Meeting the City Consumer

"The Saskatchewan Farmer" of Moose Jaw in its May issue has an interesting article entitled "City Market for Farmers." It reviews the history of the Moose Jaw market, showing that in its early stages it was far from being a success, but that during the past three or four years it has come into its own, and is now looked upon as a boon by farmer and consumer alike.

Farmers began to realize, says the article, that there was money in raising hogs to supply the Gordon, Ironside and Fares abattoir at Moose Jaw. No one doubted but that vegetables and potatoes could be raised in the district. Early in 1913 a circular letter was sent by the Market Committee of the City Council of Moose Jaw to every farmer in the district, inviting them to try gardening and poultry raising and to patronize the city market. Many farmers were personally interviewed and urged to make a trial, for it was just as honorable to bring in a load of garden products, eggs, butter and meat as it was to bring to market a load of wheat for sale.

Many of the best farmers in the district entered into the spirit of the trial, with the result that from the middle of July, 1913, the first market day, up to the present time, the city market has been a success. From July to the end of September, garden truck was most in evidence; then butter, eggs, poultry and meat filled the tables all winter.

One farmer, off one acre of garden half of which was potatoes, realized in cash \$322, and had all the carrots, cabbage, onions, beets, cauliflower, radishes, turnips, potatoes, etc., required for home use and an extra supply to put in cellar for winter use, and 50 bushels of potatoes to sell this spring. Others did equally as well. Many farmers drove from 10 to 30 miles with loads, starting in the middle of the night, to be on hand when market opened next morning. Everything offered was clean, fresh and inviting to customers. Farmers' wives, in most cases accompanied their husbands to dispose of their goods, and in the harvest time the women themselves brought products to market.

The city business benefitted materially on account of the market, for all the money—first cost, freight or express—was in the hands of local farmers, and, of course, was expended in the city in purchasing supplies.

As Moose Jaw grows industrially and commercially there will be a bigger opportunity for profitable trade for the mixed farmer than ever. What is true of Moose Jaw is true also of every other urban centre in the West, particularly as industries are commencing to spring up in the West under the stable trade policy of the country. The average factory worker has two or three dependent on him, and is therefore a profitable customer for the farmer.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT

Our Neighbor Will Have a Vast Exportable Surplus

During the excitement of the 1911 reciprocity campaign much discussion took place as to whether the United States was still exporting wheat. It was argued by those opposed to reciprocity in Canada that the United States still had a big exportable surplus, the price of which was determined in the world's market at Liverpool, and that, therefore, Canadian wheat would not gain anything in price by entering the United States market. While this particular feature of the controversy was never settled conclusively, it is interesting to note that a recent bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, dealing with the 1914 wheat crop of United States, estimates the exportable surplus of the present crop at over 300,000,000 bushels, which is probably nearly twice as much as the entire wheat crop of the Canadian Northwest, for the present year. The bulletin is as follows:

"Department of Agriculture estimates there will be 300,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export. Normal requirement is 522,539,000 bushels for domestic use plus seed requirements of 77,000,000 bushels or total of 600,000,000. Present indications are that during the coming season domestic consumption will be unusually large on account of takings for livestock purposes, and that exportable surplus will find a good demand abroad."

Just how Canada's 160,000,000 bushels of wheat would secure a high price in the United States in the face of the big export of United States grain is problematical.

The War Bulletins From Day to Day

(Special from Calgary Herald)

(Continued from page 1)

Monday, Nov. 9.

Paris says officially: "We have made progress along the major part of the line between Dixmunde and Lyse."

"The fighting has made operations difficult and progress slow."

"German offensive was renewed at Dixmunde in the region of Ypres and all the attacks were repulsed."

Sir Charles Johnston is now Lord Mayor of London.

Steamer Campania arrived in New York from Brazilian ports and states that between Rio De Janeiro and Pernambuco sighted a fleet of seven British warships also a French cruiser off French Guiana all bound south.

There is no confirmation from Valparaiso of the reports that a Japanese fleet was sighted off the coast.

Cossack raids across the German border continues and Berlin admits that the Russians are well beyond the River Warthe.

Berlin admits the casualties last week were 57,800.

Germany is making enormous preparations for a long winter campaign.

Saturday Nov. 7.

An unconfirmed report in London from Tokio says the Japanese fleet have captured the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in the Pacific. They were caught while coaling.

An officer of high rank at the French headquarters states that the Germans may be expected to commence a general withdrawal shortly.

It is officially announced that the Germans at Tsing Tau surrendered yesterday.

Paris says officially: "Situation relatively quiet around Yser."

"Dixmunde marines repulsed German offensive movement."

"Attacks by enemy around Bixchoote repulsed and some ground gained."

"In East Ypres there is no change."

"Southeast Ypres in combination with the British repulsed a particularly violent attack."

In Petrograd the Russians today are celebrating the greatest victory of the war.

Three Russian armies are now advancing on Berlin.

The Austrians are falling back on Cracow.

The Russians captured 15,000 prisoners and a large number of machine guns, etc.

Turks have been driven back near Karakils.

The Russians continue to pursue the Turks and Kurdish troops near Disdaine and Baist and occupy both places.

Friday, Nov. 6.

Paris says officially: "Yesterday passed without any perceptible modification on the front."

"Fighting between Dixmunde and Lyse continue with out any marked violence or retirement."

A despatch from London says that a captain of an Italian steamer reports that two Turkish army corps are mobilized in Symrna for an attack on Egypt.

Reports say Germans have retreated from the Yser.

Heavy firing was heard off the coasts of Dover but no further information could be gotten today.

Turkey seized British steamers Assiout and City of Kir.

256 cases of cholera in Galicia. Bombardment Tsing Tau continues, British losses are two killed and eight wounded.

266 men are missing from the German cruiser Yserk sunk yesterday by a mine.

Russians have recaptured the Galician town, Jaroslau, and have taken 5000 Austrian prisoners.

Thursday, Nov. 5

Correspondent in Havre says that Von Kluck died ten days ago in a hospital in Namur.

A British naval aeroplane collapsed, today, over Salisbury plain killing Aviator Lieutenant D. Murray.

General Kewie died in England today.

Duke Bucetuech died today.

Officially announced in London that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Turkey.

A Cape Town despatch to Reuters says the rebellion between Maritz and the Boers is crushed.

Paris says officially: "Allies have made progress east of Neuport on the bank of Yser."

"British line has at no point drawn back."

"The French have made notable progress."

"There is nothing new on the right wing."

Russian Caucasian army has invaded Turkey and has advanced several miles into Turkey.

Officially announced Germans have again retreated into East Prussia.

Berlin officially admits loss of Cruiser York blown up by mine near Wilhelmshaven.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO
700 First St. W., Calgary
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTH
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Black-foot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article of any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM,
164 Indian Agent.



J. A. RAMSAY
AGENT
at the Gleichen
BUSY STORE

DR. DEYAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable medicine for all Female Complaints. 25¢ a box, or three for \$1.00, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.
PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. 25¢ a box, or two for 50¢, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario. Sold at Yates Drug Store

Whole Wheat Flour

Now extensively used in making Brown Bread, Cakes, etc., as well as Breakfast food.

—BUY NOW—

before the price advances. \$3.00 per 100 pounds, in quantities to suit purchaser. Flour ground from your own wheat, 30 cents per 100 lbs.

F.A. Williams, Gleichen, Alberta

YOU CAN'T EARN MONEY WHEN YOU'RE LAID UP

There are a lot of people in this town who cannot afford to be sick. Perhaps none of you feel that you can, but certainly some of you can't, for as soon as you are sick, your wages stop and worry and debts begin to pile up. The sensible thing for you to do, as soon as you feel run-down and worn out, no matter what the cause, is to take something just as quick as you can to build up strength and health. Make yourself more comfortable and provide against serious sickness.

We don't believe there is any other medicine made that will do as much towards saving your health and thus helping you save your money as Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion. It is a medicine that gets right at the trouble and relieves it by toning the nerves, enriching the blood, and giving new strength and health to the whole body. It doesn't do this by means of alcohol or habit-forming drugs, because it contains none. Its strength and health-giving power is due to pure Olive Oil and the Hypophosphites, long endorsed by successful physicians, the one for its food value, the other for its tonic value. Here, for the first time, they are combined, and the result is a real nerve, blood and body-building medicine—a real strengthener that we are proud to tell you about. You don't need to hesitate in using it, because if it doesn't do all we say it will and satisfy you in every way, it will cost you nothing. If it doesn't make you strong and well again, come back and get your money. It will be given to you without word or question. Sold only at the more than 7,000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only by us. \$1.00.

A. R. YATES, - - Gleichen

Alberta Estray Law

The Alberta Estray Law prescribes that the party who takes up an estray animal must immediately notify the brand reader nearest to his place to come out and examine the animal and take a copy of the brand, if any, on the animal. Then an advertisement must be inserted in the nearest local paper and also in the Alberta Gazette, and until the law is complied with the holder of an astray cannot collect any fee for his trouble or feed. Prompt action must be taken, the law being very strict in this matter. The brand readers are entitled to a fee of two dollars for each animal they examine and mileage to the amount of 10¢ per mile for the first 10 miles. The cost of the advertising and the reading of the brands is a charge against the estray animal and must be paid when the animal is claimed. The party holding the animal is responsible for all charges until it is sold or redeemed by the owner. No charges for feed are allowed between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of November. From November 15 to April 15 a fee of 15¢ per head per day is allowed for horses and cattle dating from the day on which the notice is mailed to the owner of the estray animal or to the Alberta Gazette, but not exceeding the sum of nine dollars. South of the 25th township only five cents a day is allowed for feed and the total cost is limited to three dollars.

Is Your
Insurance
Premium
Paid Up?



Thomas Henderson
Sucessor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance



Touring Car - - \$590
Runabout - - 540
Town Car - - 840

F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO
In the Dominion of Canada Only
Effective from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915
and guaranteed against any reduction during that time
W. R. McKie, Agent, Gleichen, Alberta.

EMERSON HIGH LIFT PLOW

Your Spring Work is drawing near. Look well to your implements and see that you have the best. And

Don't Forget to See

R. M. JOHNSTON
Namaka, Alberta

for your Implements. Right prices and terms. SEE US!

Phone 37 for Galt Coal at These Prices

Galt, large lump \$6.85 per ton delivered
Galt, nut \$4.25 per ton delivered
Bankhead hard coal \$8.50 per ton delivered
Steam coal \$5.00 at the bin
Briquettes 6.80 per ton delivered

All kinds of Cartage work Solicited.
The Alberta Transfer
We move anything with two ends
H. E. BROWN, Prop.

The War on Mens Wear at The Hicks Trading Co.

Is making things lively. Now is the time to secure a good Sheep-lined Coat from \$5.75 to \$10.00

Stanfields heavy ribbed all wool underwear guaranteed not to shrink, union and two piece suits, \$2.50 and \$3.

Men's Suits

100 imported all wool worsted suits. Sale price \$8.95
Worth \$16.50 \$16.75 worth \$27.50 \$19.95 worth \$35.00

A full line of Slater shoes, the best all around shoe made

A CALL SOLICITED

The Hicks Trading Co

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Very low Fares in connection
with Excursions to the Old Country

Daily Nov. 7 to Dec. 31 incl.

Limit five months, stop over and extensive privileges. Full information re rail and steamship tickets from Ticket Agent or write R. Dawson District Passenger Agent Calgary.

High Power Gasoline

Coal Oil. Engine Oil, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED A Job Lot of AXLE GREASE AT YOUR OWN PRICE

W. C. REAZIN, The Oil Man. CLUNY

Pinder's Cafe

IS NOW OPEN
FOR BUSINESS
In the New
Postoffice
Block

Groceries
Confectionery
Tobacco
Fruit
HOME COOKING
Your Patronage Solicited.
W. P. PINDER, Mgr.

JOS. BOISVERT

Plasterer & Bricklayer

All work guaranteed at lowest prices. Estimates Furnished Free. Work accepted by day or contract. Address me at
CLUNY, ALBERTA

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	MIN.	MAX.
Nov. 4.....	24	47
5.....	24	44
6.....	25	32
7.....	24	40
8.....	26	37
9.....	23	38
10.....	20	42

Ouelletteville Locals

Mr. and Mrs. Singer and Mr. Kite, brother of Mrs. Singer from Iowa have taken up residence on farm 75, Cluny Colony.

A Conservative convention is to be held in Calgary, December 3rd, to discuss matters in connection with the next federal election. Any member of the Ouelletteville and Cluny Liberal Conservative Association wishing to attend as a delegate, should communicate with the Secretary, J. S. Hirst.

Miss Anderson has taken over the duties of teacher to the Joan of Arc School in the French colony. Miss Anderson has had six years experience in teaching in Toronto and other places and with the co-operation of the parents of the children, is prepared to make herself as successful here, as she has been in other schools.

A marriage has been arranged and will probably take place in the near future, between Mr. T. Shulte and Miss Jessie Stott, both of the Natural Resources Department, C. P. R. These young people ought to hold very tender memories of Ouelletteville, for it was here while on a visit to the C.P.R. headquarters that "Teddy" popped the question and received the whispered "yes," so Ouelletteville thinks it is up to them to wish the happy couple every good luck and happiness.

A number of ladies met at the residence of Mrs. B. S. Corey at Saturday evening last for the purpose of bidding good bye and bon voyage to Mrs. E. F. Ward who was leaving that evening for England with her husband, Captain Ward who is rejoining his old regiment, the Kings Royal Rifles. After a dainty supper had been served Mrs. Jowett presented to Mrs. Ward on behalf of those present a very handsome travelling bag as a mark of the regard and esteem from the following friends: Mesdames, Cameron, Corey, Jowett, Millie, Rose, Tucker, Wilson, Williams, Young and the Misses Williams and Young.

Gleichen School Report

Appended is the report of the Gleichen Public School for the month of October:

Advanced Department
Grades VIII and IX
Grade VIII, Honor List:
Robina Brereton
Rupert Hunter
Fred Vigar
Grade IX, Honor List:
Lucille Trego
Victor Beaupre
Douglas James
Present every session, Victor Beaupre
Number on roll 18
Average attendance 14.24
Percentage of attendance, 79.11
H. Dexter McKay, Principal

Senior Intermediate
Grades V and VII
Grade V, Honor List:
Walter Laycock
John Orlesky
Nora Cosgrave
Grade VII, Honor List:
Gertrude Trego
Dennis Ramsbottom
Reddy Lafferty and Levitt Ramsay
Present every session: Elsie Crockett, Sterling Lyons, Walter Laycock, Orland Lyons
Number on roll 24
Average attendance 20.68
Percentage of attendance 86.16
Miss Edgar, teacher

Senior Intermediate
Grades II, III and VI
Grade II:
Rose Desjardine
Louise Desjardine
Jessie Leggat
Theodore Bartsch
Edith Millie
Grade III:
Donel Lafferty
Raymond Parker
Reggie Vigar
Bertie James
Archie Murray
Grade IV:
Neil Murray
Marjorie Follett
Arthur Parker
Mollie Cosgrave
Dorothy Chalmers
Present at every session: Charlie Walker, Lorne Legget, Mollie Cosgrave, Arthur Parker, Cecil Lyons, Reggie Vigar, Raymond Parker, Jessie Leggat, Theodore Bartsch
Number on roll 42
Average attendance 34.527
Percentage of attendance 82.207.
Miss E. G. Dickey, teacher

Primary Department
Grade I
Honor List:
Irvin Young
Gordon Dodds
Nida Trego
James Wright
Harold Frostwick
Present every session, Irvin Young
James Wright, Gordon Dodds, John McDowell, Jean McLean, Edith Desjardine, Albert Desjardine, Douglas Young, Edward Holland
Number on roll 39
Average attendance 32.91
Percentage of attendance 84.38
Miss K. M. Aylott, teacher

The number of pupils in attendance for the entire school was 123.

The War Bulletins From Day to Day

(Special from Calgary Herald)

Tuesday, Nov. 10th.
German or user Emden was destroyed in the Bay of Bengal by the Australian cruiser Sydney in a running fight which ended with the beached Emden burning furiously.

The German cruiser Honighberg was chased into port in the Rufiji Island on the coast of German East Africa and is now bottled up by the British warship, Chatsam.

Paris officially states that everything is satisfactory today.

Some progress in vicinity of Diepoote and between Ypres and Arrantiere.

General Dewet has 20,000 men in his command.

Dewet's son Decile, was killed in action on Vet River, Southeast of Blothmo.

Loyalists, under Lemark routed rebels under Beresh. Nine rebels killed, eleven wounded, 364 prisoners taken. Three loyalists killed and nine wounded.

Wednesday, Nov. 11th
Tokio officially states that the Torpedo boat 33 of the Japanese navy was sunk by a mine in Kiao Chau Bay, sweeping for mines, Lima, Peru, a steamer arrived here and reported sighting four German war ships off Coquimbo Chile, steaming north.

Paris states that fighting was resumed yesterday between Neuport and Lys with great severity. Our front still maintained. North of Neuport we reoccupied Lombartz and advanced beyond that town. Towards end of day Germans captured Dixmude. We maintained position along canal. Around Ypres and Neuport fighting is very severe but all attacks upon the British were repulsed.

The CALL has been paid many compliments on the production of the posters issued from our presses for the Red Cross entertainment, which is much appreciated. And may we be allowed to state that the CALL Job Department is most complete and there is practically nothing in the printing line that we cannot turn out equal to the largest city plants.

Next Sunday evening at 7:30 Rev. Andrew Boyd will preach on "Conscience".

At 11 o'clock next Sunday morning Rev. Wofford M. Ryan will conduct the Methodist services.

E. W. Hughes spent Tuesday in town visiting his brother, Dr. J. T. M. Hughes. This is his first visit he has made to Gleichen in about two years and his numerous friends were pleased to meet him once more.

The marriage of Mr. Paul Kerstein of Gleichen and Miss Meryto of Belfast, Ireland, is announced and the many friends will join the CALL in extending to Mr. and Mrs. Kerstein most hearty congratulations.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

Train No. 1—west bound—	3.14
" 3—west bound—	16.47
" 2—east bound—	3.37
" 4—east bound—	17.07

BIG PLANT AT THE HAT

Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Company Resumes Constructive Work

During these dull times when there are unemployed in almost every Western town and city, the value of substantial manufacturing industries, such as exist in Winnipeg, Calgary, Medicine Hat, etc., is manifest. It is true, of course, that most of the industries in these cities are not quite as busy as they were two or three years ago, but nevertheless the presence of factories in these and other cities in the West has made them more prosperous than they otherwise would have been, in the period of depression. Commercial travellers report business better in the towns where manufacturing industries exist than any where else in the West. It is gratifying to know, therefore, that work has been resumed on the extensive plant of the Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Co., on the West Industrial site, to which the railway spur has recently been completed. Seven carloads of material, in the shape of iron and brick were switched to the factory site last night, and some 20 or 30 men are now at work finishing the factory, the steel work on which is already up. In a short time this company will also start work on the construction of some 25 residences for its workmen, and in about 60 days it is fully anticipated that the factory will be finished and turning out its full line of products for use all over the prairie provinces.

The factory buildings will represent an investment of something around \$100,000, and when the industry is in full working order about 100 men are expected to be given employment.

As factories, catering to the vast home market of the West, are established in Western communities a trade depression, such as has prevailed during the past two or three years, will not have such a marked effect on Western Canada. Greater stability of business conditions, such as has enabled Ontario and Quebec to continue on their way in the past two or three years with almost uninterrupted prosperity, will be created. By reasonable adherence to Canada's existing trade policy there is no reason for doubting that in time the West will be dotted with factories just as are the older provinces to-day.

WHY ESSEX COUNTY HAS PROSPERITY

Manufacturing Development Has Given Farmers a Profitable Market—Ideal Conditions

The special correspondent of the Toronto "Globe" writing from Windsor a few days ago reports that the most important factor in Essex county contributing to the great prosperity of the farmers of that district is the big industrial development of the last two years around Windsor, Sandwich, Walkerville and Ford City which has created a splendid local market, and this, combined with the purchasing facilities of the distillery at Walkerville, makes Essex county farmers quite independent of outside consumers. Although the industrial transformation around Windsor has resulted in the establishment of a thriving urban community, it has been almost entirely accomplished without drawing on the rural population, the increased population being represented mostly by immigrants, who, having regard to their old country environments, still adhere to the closely-settled places in search of employment.

While Canada's trade policy has been criticized severely in many quarters, it is safe to say that any one who would visit the border counties, such as described above, would be fully convinced that a policy which has resulted in a great number of United States concerns establishing substantial manufacturing industries in Canada, was in the interest of every class in the community. While results of this kind are not yet as much in evidence in the West as they are in Ontario and Quebec, it must be remembered that manufacturing development in Western Canada is of comparatively recent origin. Up to a few years ago the home market of the West was scarcely large enough to afford a manufacturer a profitable field. With the filling up of the West has come a marked increase in factories, and already Winnipeg, Medicine Hat and other Western cities have reaped direct benefits from the policy which requires manufacturing in Canada. This is seen by the location in Western Canada of Canadian branches of many American firms. Ten or twenty years from now dispatches similar to what appeared in the "Globe" recently will be appearing in the Canadian press from Western communities.



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